Beauty AND Elegance

We have about fifteen patterns of exclusive designs for handsome Waists. These are the finest, latest and most extreme Novelties. If you are looking for the best, you must not fall to see these patterns-\$9 to \$30. Pretty designs by the yard-Silks that wear

-\$1 to \$3.50 per yard. A flower garden of coloring-printed warp Taffetas in floral designs, with cross colors, giving the popular chameleon effects, \$2.25. Persian gorgeousness - Handsome, heavy, gros grain Brocades, rich colors, graceful designs and artistic harmonies of color-\$3.50 per yard.

Brocade Taffetas, with shadow patterns, in quiet colors in relief. These please the fastidious. The quality is the best, the styles above criticism-\$2.50 per yard.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

Baldwin Pianos

The Baldwin Piano has come into general recognition as a strictly high-grade, beautiful instrument-worthy of the admiration of the artist. It was not built in a day, and was not heralded to the strictest scrutiny of professional pianists until every effort had been made to perfect it and bring it to the highest point attain. After years of study and development the great Baldwin house was willexponent of the best work it could do. And it has every reason to be proud of it. In tonal qualities and in case architecture-in finish and quality of material at its success. Surprise would be due were it not successful.-Musical Times,

"Learners" Here

From the moment your selection of a Spring Suit, Overcoat or Trousers is made, until that garment in a finished state is sent to your home, it has been in

Experienced Hands Only

That's something for you think about - and

JOUNG &

TAILORS,

12 & 14 N. Meridian St.

ART EMPORIUM Telephone 500.

Styles Change.

Fine Engravings, Water Colors, Statuary,

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY.

33 South Meridian Street.

Run On the

Bank" Is a pleasant thing, but you can run to the bank with what you

What do you think of a Ladies' Dressing Table, with French mirror, at \$6.90.

Others, better yet, \$13.50, \$15. 0

Exquisitely finished Ladies' Desks,

RADGER FURNITURE CO.

75 and 77 East Washington Street, 20 and 24 Virginia Avenue.

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Quarterly Postoffice Returns. The quarterly returns for the Indianapolis stoffice have been prepared. They show the receipts from stamps at \$103,203; deposited by other postmasters, \$14,571.35; deposits by United States, \$12,122.96; other receipts, \$2.42, making a total of \$129,899.73. The expenditures of the office amounted to \$129,899.73, which includes the salaries of the cierks, carriers and postmaster. The net profits for the office amounted to \$7,000. On these figures Mr. Sahm estimates that the earnings of the Indianapolis office would soon pay for a new building.

BRIEF OF DEMOCRATS

PORTIONMENT LITIGATION.

Proceedings of the Republicans in the Lower Court Pronounced a Farce -Fesler's Affidavit.

The attorneys for the Democratic State committee filed in the Supreme Court yesterday the brief in the suit brought to set aside the apportionment act of 1885. Several weeks ago the committee entered the case by filing a motion to dismiss the case. The court gave them until to-day in which to file the brief on the motion. The brief is lenghty, covering over twenty pages of typewritten matter. Following is the argument:

"The motion to dismiss is based on the theory that where in a controverted matter there are adverse interests two persons interested on the same side of the contro-versy cannot make up a case, prosecute it to final hearing and obtain a judgment binding on their adversary. "We submit that the proposition that the

rights of all the parties on one side of a controversy may be finally determined against them, in a litigation made up between, and carried on by their adversaries, s a monstrous one, which has never had judicial sanction.

"Let us suppose that there is a controversy between two families, and the courts are to be appealed to to uccide it. Before the real tigation is commenced the head of one of the families—the father—employs lawyers and sends his son out to find another relative who will act as plaintiff—the relative

onsents as a matter of favor-the suit is commenced with the relative as plaintiff, and the son who has procured the plaintiff, as defendant—the parties go into court waive summons, have a demurrer disposed of, pro forma, and in a week from the com-mencement of the case have the same in the Supreme Court of the State for final dermination. Where is the lawyer who will stand in the way of a motion to dismiss such a case as collusive? It would not that capital and long experience could weighty the interests, all would agree that such a litigation would be an outrage upon the rights of the parties to the real con-troversy, who had never heard, nor given an opportunity to be heard, at any stage ing to put its name to the piano as an of the proceeding. "In the case at bar, as shown by the af-

fidavits filed, there is a controversy in which nearly six hundred thousand voters are interested. Approximately speaking, one-half of these voters are represented by one of the State committees mentioned and the employed—the Baldwin is absolutely other half by the other. The controversy first-class. We cannot express surprise is as to whether the election ought to be held under the provisions of the apportion-ment law of 1885—one party claiming it to be valid, the other contending that it is

CASE BROADLY STATED. "One committee, the head of one family, resolves that the question shall be tested, and by resolution hires lawyers, directing puted to find a plaintiff-this defendant procures a nominal plaintiff, whose name is inserted in the complaint, which is filed in a court of which that defendant is clerk, and the judge of which belongs to the same political family, process is waived, and a judgment rendered, binding upon the thousands of men in that county who represent sands of men in that county who represent the adverse interest, but who are thus kept out of the court which is passing upon their rights and prerogatives as voters. And now in the Supreme Court of the State a judgment is asked which will conclude the rights of the 300,000 men adversely interested, who can only be heard here through the medium of an amicus curiae. This broadly stated, is the case which is presented to the court on motion to dismiss.

"The principal facts upon which the motion to dismiss is based are undisputed. It is shown by the affidavit of Mr. Holt and is not denied:

"First-That in this political controversy all the parties belong to the same political "Second—That the plaintiff and the defendants all have a common desire and purpose as to the litigation in hand.

"Third—That the defendant Fesier, after taking an active part in the proceedings of the Republican State central committee, which results in the adoption of a resolution that this guit should be brought was tion that this suit should be brought was deputed by the committee to cast about and find a plaintiff and induce the said Brayton to allow his name to be used as plaintiff and induce the said Brayton to permit his name to be inserted in a blank left in a complaint which had heretofore been prepared by the said attorneys for said committee

"Fourth-That the said Brayton had no thought of bringing an action-but that the Republican State committee, having re-solved upon bringing this action, had hired lawyers who, under such employment, had withal our prices are only moderate.

lawyers who, under such employment, had prepared the complaint herein; that the complaint was complete with the trifling exception that a plaintiff was lacking; that Fesler, defendant, went out and after the personal solicitation referred to, brought in the name of the present plaintiff, which was inserted and the complaint filed.

"Fifth—That the plaintiff named is not the real plaintiff, that he employed no attorneys and did not even know at the time." torneys and did not even know at the time complaint was prepared that suit being instituted, and that he has no real controversy, or any controversy, with the defendants about the question involved here, or any other, but is only used as a staiking horse by some parties who desire to be informed for their own ad-vantage as to what the law is on a given

MR. FESLER'S AFFIDAVIT. "It is shown by the affidavit of appellant Fesler, herein filed, that after it had been resolved by said committee that this action should be brought, 'it was further resolved' -we quote literally from the affidavit-'that the manner and court in which such suits necessary) and the selection of the parties plaintiff thereto, should be determined upon consultation, by the advice of the counsel of said State central committee.' (Page 5. of 'affidavit in opposition to motion to dis-miss.') Here we have a frank account, un-This is true in picture frames, as in other things. A frame of twenty years ago is as much out of fashion as a hat of the year 1876. We make and have all the new Moldtion, lawyers are hired by that committee to institute and prosecute suit. Who are to be the parties litigant? The controversy is on—but who are the contending persons? Never mind, that is a question to be determined later on. We have hired lawyers. and have 'resolved' that in addition to their own duties, they are to find the litigantsreal live parties—who will serve as figure-heads—in this 'existing' controversy.

"And so the attorneys proceed—the com-plaint, voluminous as it is, with its tables of figures and nice mathematical calculaof figures and nice mathematical calculations, is prepared with great skill and is a monument of the ingenuity and assiduity of counsel. It is finished. Only one thing is now necessary to set the machinery of the law in motion—and that is to find a plaintiff who will fit the complaint as written.

"The search for a plaintiff begins. The attorneys, by the terms of the 'resolutions,' have plenary power in this regard, and so they send out the defendant upon the street they send out the defendant upon the street to make diligent search for a person who will measure up to the standard in all respects, and be a good all around plaintiff. The history of the defendant's search for a plaintiff is not yet written. The incidents, interesting certainly, perilous, perhaps, attending his search, are as yet in the bosom of our adversary; but that his efforts were crowned with success is shown bewond crowned with success is shown beyond question, for he found a plaintiff who consented, as a matter of favor to the defendant, to 'act' or stand' and 'be selected' as such plaintiff in the action about which, up to the moment, we knew nothing.
"The defendant reports back to the attorneys for the committee that a plaintiff is found, and that the name of Brayton may be safely inserted in the complaint.

THE PLAINTIF BRAYTON. "And these lawyers-not Brayton's, for he has none, not even unto this day-write this magical word in their pleading, and lo! it has life, and the wheels of the machinery of the court of which the defendant is clerk begin to move and revolve with such astonishing and bewildering swiftness that before the return day of the process the case is pending in the Supreme Court

"We call the special attenion of the court to the fact that the averments in the affidavit of Sterling R. Holt, as to the conduct of a Fesler defendant, in procuring a plaintiff for this case, stand uncontradicted and unexplained, except by the statement in Fesler's affidavit before referred to, 'that it was further resolved that the manner, and court in which such suits should be brought, and the selection of the parties plaintiff thereto should be determined upon consultation by the advice of the counsel of said State central committee.' derks, carriers and postmaster. The net profits for the office amounted to \$7,000. On hese figures Mr. Sahm estimates that the parnings of the Indianapolis office would can pay for a new building.

Latest things in Rockers.—Wm. L. Elder.

Consultation by the advice of the counsel of said State central committee.

"In the affidavit filed in support of the motion to dismiss, the charge is made that this is a collusive suit, and the facts constituting the collusion are set forth clearly and with certainty. In response, the affidavit filed in support of the motion to dismiss, the charge is made that this is a collusive suit, and the facts constituting the collusion are set forth clearly and with certainty. In response, the affidavit filed in support of the facts constitution by the advice of the counsel of said State central committee.

Judge McCray affirmed in the case of Louis Brightwood saloon keep stituting the collusion are set forth clearly and with certainty. In response, the affidavit filed in support of the facts constitution to dismiss, the charge is made that the motion to dismiss, the charge is made that the facts constituting the collusion are set forth clearly and with certainty. In response, the affidavit filed in support of the facts constitution to dismiss, the charge is made that the facts constitution to fact the facts constitution to dismiss, the charge is made that the facts constitution to fact the fact the fact to fact the fact the fact the fact to fact the fact the fact the fact the fact the fact th

that this action was collusively commenced and prosecuted, but fail to deny any of the material facts set forth in the affidavit in support of the motion.

"Indeed, the chage of collusion is greatly aided and strengthened by appellant's affidavit, for it clearly shows, not only the common purpose of all the parties to the suit

mon purpose of all the parties to the suit but that the parties were manufactured to order by the direction of the client of learned gentlemen, who, in which court, pretend (on the face of the paper) to represent Brayton, but who confess in their statement that they were employed by a committee of which Brayton is not a member, and this is supplemented by the sworn statement that Bray-ton was 'selected' as plaintiff either by them or some one else in behalf of their true and

"The only allegation of fact in Mr. Holt's affidavit, which is denied by the affidavit of appellants, i- that which charges that there was no argument in the lower court upon the question presented by the demurrer to the complaint. Appellants deny this statement and not only affirm that there was an argument, but give the court specific information as to what the argument was. "It is very gravely and very graphically stated that 'the question presented thereby was discussed by the counsel for both parties, and the court was referred by counsel for the plaintiff to the decision of this court in the cases of Denny vs. State ex rel. Beasy and Parker vs. State ex rel. Powell, and the facts stated in the complaint showing, as was claimed by said counsel, that the case presented thereby was within the principles of those cases, were pointed out. The court was also supplied with the official copies of the enumerations for the purposes of legis-lative apportionment made in the years 1883, 1889 and 1895, in the view that, as such enum-erations were matters of which the court took judicial notice, it was necessary for the court to have them, in order to know that the facts stated in the complaint in relation

thereto were true.' MR. KERN'S IRONY. "And this was the argument: It is forunate that we have an authentic and verified report of this bitterly contested case in the Marion Superior Court. The counsel for a committee, not a party to the suit, referred the court to the Denny case and the Parker case, and the facts stated in the complaint

"Here the attorney for the committee sat

were 'pointed out.'

down, doubtless overcome with his tremendous effort, and the attorney for Mr. Fesler slowly and impressively arose. A profound and painful silence prevailed. The learned judge upon the bench leans slightly forward and the excited spectators crane their necks, anxious lest they lose a word of the speech with which the counselor is pregnant. With with which the counselor is pregnant. With great deliberation he begins, but as he warms with his subject he proves himself a foeman worthy of the steel of opposing counsel.

"After calmly, but firmly, presenting to the court officials copies of the enumerations for the purpose of legislative apportionment made in the years 1883, 1889 and 1895, and with ill-concealed emotion explaining

and with ill-concealed emotion explaining to the court that this extraordinary step was taken in order that the court might know that the facts stated in the complaint were true, this champion of the law of 1885, with an air of exultation over his now thoroughly crestfallen adversery, resumed his seat, and the two excited lawyers sat and glowered at each other. Of course the learned judge took the proffered official copies of the enumerations that he might satisfy himself that the allegations of the com-

plaint were true.
"In ordinary eases, it must be conceded, the demurrer admits the truth of the allegation of the complaint, and courts do not

tion of the complaint, and courts do not receive evidence in support of the complaint before ruling upon the demurrer, but in this case the contest was so bitterly waged and so much ill feeling had been engendered between the partisans of Brayton on the one hand, and Fesler on the other, to say nothing of the bad blood between the opposing lawyers, that the court was doubtless justified in departing from the usual practice and taking the proffered evidence.

"The exigencies of the case demand a ruling by the following morning and the learned judge doubtless spent a sleepless night wading through the three great tables of official enumeration, verifying therefrom the mathematical calculations of the complaint, in order that he might be thoroughly and entirely satisfied before ruling upon the demurrer that the allegations were true.

"The appellant, Fesler, in his affidavit (on page 6) states upon his oath that each and every fact stated in the complaint filed in said cause and now appearing in the transcript thereof was and is true as therein stated."

with this new departure in practice in this tribunal. Occasions are indeed rare when an appellant who, in good faith in prosecuting an appeal, voluntarily comes before this court and makes a sworn statement that every allegation of his adversary's pleading is true, but Mr. Fesler doubtless justifies this course and bases his sworn statement upon the facts that the court below adjudi-

upon the facts that the court below adjudicated the question as to the truth of the complaint, for was not evidence submitted to him that he might be satisfied of its truth before passing upon the demurrer?

"Seriously, is any further proof needed of the collusive character of the action than is furnished by appellant's affidavit? It shows first, by tacit admission, that the defendant. Fesler, procures the service of the plaintiff who is represented by attorneys here, who declares that he is not their client; second, it is shown on every page and between all the lines that the appellants are even more desirous than the nominal appellee that the judgment from which they have appealed be affirmed; third, it shows with great clearness the methods resorted to to 'make up' a case for this court; fourth, it described with vividness the roaring farce enacted before the lower courts—the sham battle between Damon and Pythias, and fifth, and properly capping the climax of all this burlesque acting, it shows the appellant in this court swearing to the truth of the appellee's claim while in the same sentence asseverating that this is not a collusive suit."

THE LINTON AFFAIR.

Coal Companies Have No Connection with the Merchandise Stores.

Mr. A. M. Ogle, of this city, president of the Island Coal Company of Linton, explains that the coal company is an entirely separate corporation from the Linton Supply Company. Some of the stockholders are the duction in Russia is immense. In Siberia both companies, but the business of each is for-they have not the cars to carry it to as independent of the other as is that of the markets. The people of that country the Journal and any dry-goods house for have not forgotten the kindness shown them which it advertises. The Island Coal Company pays its employes in cash once in two weeks. The same is true of other coal companies in Linton, about \$30,000 in cash being paid out to employes each month. Mr. Ogle's company has never asked a man in its employ to take anything other than cash.

The Linton Supply Company is a corporation for the sale of merchandise. It gives credit to men working in the mines, people about town and farmers in the vicinity. t gives credit only to those who are reliable Instead of keeping the ordinary pass books often used by grocers it has adopted the coupon system, just the same as have the ice, milk and other retailers in cities. If any man who is reliable wants credit for a short time he is given a coupon book with, say, so worth of coupons. He is charged with so, and usually settles with cash when the cou-pons are exhausted. When groceries are de-livered the coupons are detached and destroyed. The coupons are never used as change, and the coupon books are not transferable. If a man should not care to use all the coupons he pays for only those which have been detached. The books, when issued, have the names of the persons written on them. The company adopted this system because it was found much better for all parties concerned than the pass book or the running account.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PENSIONERS.

Agent Spencer Gives Some Pointers Apropos the New System.

United States Pension Agent Spencer says there are a great many pensioners and officers authorized to execute pension vouchers who do not understand how to properly execute vouchers under the new law for the coming May payment and asks that the following instructions be carefully read by all interested in this matter: "First-All pensioners who can come to the

agency should do so at once and get their vouchers for the May payment; bring your pension certificates with you. Those pensioners who live at a distance should write for their vouchers at once, giving name in full, certificate number and the law under which pensioned. "Second-No pensioner can execute his voucher until on or after May 4, 1896; if executed before that date they are worthless.
"Third—Put the executed voucher in an envelope and address it as follows: 'United States Pension Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.' A check for the amount, together with a voucher for the August payment, will then be mailed to you. "Fourth-Come and get your voucher at once, or write for it, for if you do not get it before May 4 payment in your case will be delayed for a week or ten days."

Failed to Remove His Screens. Judge McCray affirmed the justice court in the case of Louis Siedensticker, the Brightwood saloon keeper, who was fined \$25 for violating a section of the Nicholson law. Siedensticker had failed to remove the

SIBERIA AN ARCADIA

J. G. PANGBORN PUTS THIS COUNTRY OF EXILES IN A NEW LIGHT.

President of Field Columbian Museum Transportation Commission Is in the City.

J. G. Pangborn, president of the world's transportation commission of the Field Columbian Museum, was in the city yesterday the guest of his brother, George W. Pangborn. Four weeks ago to-day Mr. Pangborn left St. Petersburg, Russia, for this country and he came to Indianapolis to visit his mother and brother. He leaves today, hoping to be at St. Petersburg May 26, when the festivities of the coronation begin. The commission of which Mr. Pangtries of the world for the purpose of obtaining information concerning transportation. Railroads naturally furnish a greater part of this information. The commission has about two years of travel ahead of it, having to study the systems and customs of central Europe, Africa and South America, besides portions of the continents Asia and America.

Coming direct from Russia, Mr. Pangborn statements contained in a communication is naturally much interested in that coun- the Sunday Sentinel and apologize for the try, of which so little is known. The Russia as seen by Mr. Pangborn, is unlike the Russia of some other travelers and the the play, where prisoners are whipped to death by cruel and inhuman soldiers.

"I have never been more surprised in any country and its people than I was with Siberia," said Mr. Pangborn, last evening. "I expected to find a barren waste, populated by suffering prisoners and a large with a brotherly spirit and the people would take off their coats to put on the back of an American. Eastern Siberia is something like eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. It is not barren and cheerless, as frequently described. The country is productive and in the studied in Europe as a fellow of Cornell. In answer to a question Mr. Carstensen said that he had visited the High School once, but could not remember whether it was since Mr. Goss took charge of the schools. Finally Mr. Carstensen said: "Well, I am sorry I wrote that, although. the summer the sun shines warm and pleasant, while in the winter they have the most delightful weather to be found any place. "I observed one thing in my traveling through all parts of the world and that is that you cannot always gauge the temperature by a thermometer. We were in Siberia during the early part of the winter, traveling four thousand miles on sledges. The sun shone bright during the days and the air being dry we did not suffer from the cold, although the temperature was perhaps forty or fifty degrees below zero. We slept on the sledges during the night and not once did I feel chilled. Last fall we were at Habaroffsk, in the district of Amoor, for nine weeks waiting for the Amoor to freeze so we could continue. In this time we made frequent trips through the surrounding country and I saw much of the people, with whom I was delighted."

NO CRUELTY TO PRISONERS. "Did you observe any cruelty toward pris-

"Not a case of cruelty. The fact is the prisoners are treated altogether too leniently. While we were waiting for the Amoor to freeze I came along one night as the prisoners and soldiers were being fed. They fell into line and I good naturedly joined them. We passed along and received our prisoners are fed the same food. The prisoners can talk and go about pretty much as they please. There is about one soldier to every 150 prisoners. If I had my choice I don't know but I would prefer being a prisoner for a time than a soldier, for the latter has to carry around with him a heavy rifle. Another fallacy is the impression that the prisoners go about in chains. Now I have pictures of several hundred of these prisoners and I don't believe that more than have pictures of several hundred of these prisoners and I don't believe that more than two of the whole number are in chains. Do you know how many politicals there are in Siberia? Well, there are not four hundred altogether. In the district of the Amoor, which is nearly half; as large as the United States, there is one political prisoner. He can go any place he chooses in the district, but must not return to Russia. He was a conspirator against the life of the Czar. He lives in a fairly good house and teaches dancing and singing lessons. He has all the liberty anyone can have in the district. I have never been in a country where prisoners are treated more kindly than in Siberia. The Russians are a kind people. They are also loyal to the Czar.

"Prince Hilkoff, Imperial Minister of Ways and Communications, extended to us every possible courtesy in our travels Ways and Communications, extended to us every possible courtesy in our travels through Siberia and Russia. You know it is popular to represent Russia as a bear. At once place the Prince had a small metal bear, suitable as a paperweight, cast for me. On receiving the gift I expressed some surprise that the bear should ever be used to typify the Russian."

"'He is not such a bad animal,' answered the Prince, 'He will not fight you unless you annoy him—he is a peaceful animal."

"Concerning commercial relations between this country and Russia," was suggested.

RUSSIA OUR FRIEND.

RUSSIA OUR FRIEND. "Of all countries our greatest chance commercially is with Russia," replied Mr. Pangborn. "They do not like England and Russia is the only market in the world which England does not practically control. The prome, and a few of the directors belong to they have more produce than can be cared during the famine and it is said there that where England gave one bushel of wheat, America gave a shipload. We should not forget what Russia did for us during the war of the rebellion, for the only country in the world to send a fleet here was Rus-

"In your observations how do the railroads of this country compare with those of other places?" was asked. "For comfort and elegance of service there s no system in the world to compare with that of the United States. Consequently we have learned nothing practical in the way of equipment, except, possibly, economy. I came here from New York over the Pennsylvania and nowhere in the world have we found a road to equal it, and the same might be said concerning the other lines of this country. The accommodations on a limited in this country surpass anything which royalty has. One can buy in America all the accommodations and elegance that royalty has elsewhere. Our railroads are far su-perior in equipment, accommodations and as to speed."

THE BOYCOTT IS LIFTED.

Differences Between Dickson & Talbott and Labor Unions Settled.

The existing differences between the Dickson & Talbott theatrical firm and the Indianapolis Theatrical Brotherhood and Musicians' Union nave been finally adjusted, as anticipated yesterday. The settlement was ratified last night by the Central Labor Union. By the terms of an agreement entered into yesterday between the theatrical firm and the representatives of the two unions, together with the grievance committee of the Central Labor Union, the boycott against the Dickson & Talbott theaters and Pembroke Arcade is lifted.

The theatrical brotherhood comprises stage hands and theatrical mechanics. For a year this organization and the union musicians have opposed the Dickson & Talbott theaters, and lately the fight had become bitter. The stage force and orchestra at the Grand, English's and the Park are to be unionized at once, and organized labor can hereafter attend any of these houses without fear of a fine. The contract made yesterday with Dickson & Talbott calls for a stipulated scale of wages for a year, and at the end of that time a new scale may be adopted. Some of the musicians are not entirely satisfied with the settlement, but say they will abide by the terms of the contract. Heretofore there has been no regular rate of wages paid to the musicians in these theaters, but here-efter a uniform scale will prevail. The musicians at the Park will receive \$15 a week and those at the other two houses \$1 less on the week. The members of the orchestras in the three theaters will be reinstated in the union by the payment of an initiation fee of \$10 and a fine of \$5. This penalty is imposed on account of some trouble between the musicians and the union a year ago. During the session of the Central Labor Union jast

night two or three members of the musicians' union contended that the grievance committee had no right to agree to a scale of wages for the subordinate union unless the rate was satisfactory to the latter organization.
This contention brought several delegates
from other unions to their feet. One delegate intimated that the musicians had shown the "white feather" in the fight. He thought it came with poor grace from the musicians to object to the adopted scale at this time. Another delegate insinuated that the musicians had had little to do with winning the fight.

The committee which had in charge the investigation of the Globe elething store re-

vestigation of the Globe clothing store re-ported that the charges of the Cincinnati garment cutters were unfounded. The delegate from the tailors' union asked that a paragraph relating to the tailors in a certain publication recently made be modified. The obnoxious words were: "Union tailors are at work for other firms, but they are recognized as individuals only, and, probably their own interests, are careful that their employers shall not become aware that they are members of the union." The delegate asserted that the tailors were not fearful of being recognized as union men by their em-ployers, but, on the contrary, were anxious that the fact should be known. By a vote of the delegates the change in the wording of the paragraph was ordered.

MR. CARSTENSEN TOOK WATER.

Supt. Goss Made It Embarrassing for the Minister.

After the meeting of the ministers yesterday morning David K. Goss, superintendent of the public schools, compelled Rev. Mr. Carstensen to back down from his statements made. The communication stated among other things that:

"The individual who now rattles around in Mr. Jones's place is reported to have said that Miss Browning lacks sufficient acquaintance with books to fill her position. It would be interesting to know by what process Mr. Goss has reached this sapient conclusion, for Miss Browning knows more about books, inside and outside, than Mr. Goss is capable of learning if he lives a hundred years."

Mr. Carstensen said, when asked, that he army. Instead, I found one of the most de- had written the article, and that he was lightful countries we have visited anywhere. sorry he had written it, but that he had We found a people who cannot be surpassed | nothing to retract. When pinned down closefor hospitality anywhere in the world. In ly on his knowledge of Mr. Goss's education eastern Siberia we passed through a section where no American had ever before been seen. Everywhere we were greeted been seen. Everywhere we were greeted Mr. Goss studied in Europe as a fellow of am sorry I wrote that, although. The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year 82 & 84 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Int. as I said, I have nothing to retract. I realize that what I wrote was unkind, uncalled for and unchristian. Personally, I wish to apologize for writing that. Will that be satisfactory?"

"I cannot put words in your mouth, Mr. Carstensen," answered Mr. Goss. "You must say what you please and what you think is right. Whatever you say should, I think, be given as much publicity as the original article. If, when it appears, it is not sufficient I will then speak again. I believe we have never conferred together three minutes in our lives before. I have never attended your church and you have never attended any teachers' or educational meetings at which I have had anything to do."

WARDEN HERT IS ALL RIGHT,

But Improvements Are Needed in Southern Prison Accommodations.

Secretary Hurty, of the State Board of Health, has returned from Jeffersonville, where he made a sanitary survey of the southern prison. He reports that the condition of that institution is not what it should be, but he says Warden Hert is doing all them. We passed along and received our assignment of soup. I sat on a stump and I ate mine and enjoyed it. The soldiers and prisoners are fed the same food. The prisoners can talk and go about pretty much arinking water has traces of typhoid, and there are several cases of the fever in the institution. Dr. Hurty says Mr. Hert is keeping things in an excellent condition, but a number of improvements are badly needed. A hospital away from the noise and confusion should be provided. There should be a new system of ventilation established. Mr. Hert is taking immediate steps to improve the drinking water and improvements now under way will better things much.

A Good Idea. It would not be a bad idea to call up 1050 and order some of the Home Brewing Co.'s exquisite Extract of Malt. Best for family use. Also bottled by J. Metzger & Co. Tele-

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No foreign substance enters into Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. It's the pure juice of the grape naturally fermented. Hardwood Mantels, Grates. Jno. M. Lilly Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats.

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